

§ 319.56–2v

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upon arrival of the peppers in the United States.

(9) Each shipment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli national plant protection organization stating that the conditions of paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7) of this section have been met.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0210)

[57 FR 3120, Jan. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 69181, Dec. 30, 1993; 59 FR 46321, Sept. 8, 1994; 60 FR 50385, Sept. 29, 1995; 62 FR 50236, Sept. 25, 1997; 66 FR 45160, Aug. 28, 2001; 67 FR 8180, Feb. 22, 2002; 68 FR 37920, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56–2v Conditions governing the entry of citrus from Australia.

(a) The Administrator has determined that the irrigated horticultural areas within the following districts of Australia meet the criteria of § 319.56–2(e) and (f) with regard to the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), and other fruit flies destructive of citrus:

(1) The Riverland district of South Australia, defined as the county of Hamley; the geographical subdivisions, called hundreds, of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Gordon, Hay, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Morook, Murbko, Murtho, Nildottie, Paisley, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Ridley, Skurray, Stuart, and Waikerie; and the Parish of Onley of the Shire of Mildura, Victoria;

(2) The Riverina district of New South Wales, defined as:

(i) The shire of Carrathool; and
(ii) The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which is within the administrative boundaries of the city of Griffith and the shires of Leeton, Narrendera, and Murrumbidgee; and

(3) The Sunraysia district, defined as the shires of Wentworth and Balranald in New South Wales and the shires of Mildura, Swan Hill, Wakool, and Kerang, the cities of Mildura and Swan Hill, and the borough of Kerang in Victoria.

(b) Oranges (*Citrus sinensis* [Osbeck]); lemons (*C. limonia* [Osbeck] and *meyeri* [Tanaka]); limes (*C. aurantiifolia* [Swingle] and *latifolia* [Tanaka]); mandarins,

including satsumas, tangerines, tangors, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (*C. reticulata* [Blanco]); and grapefruit (*C. paradisi* [MacFad.]) may be imported from the Riverland, Riverina, and Sunraysia districts without treatment for fruit flies, subject to paragraph (c) of this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart.

(c) If surveys conducted in accordance with § 319.56–2d(f) detect, in a district listed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* [Wiedemann]), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni* [Frogg]), or other fruit flies that attack citrus and for which a treatment is listed in the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, citrus fruit from that district will remain eligible for importation into the United States in accordance with § 319.56–2(e)(2), provided the fruit undergoes cold treatment in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter, and provided the fruit meets all other applicable requirements of this subpart. Entry is limited to ports listed in § 319.56–2d(b)(1) of this subpart if the treatment is to be completed in the United States. Entry may be through any port if the treatment has been completed in Australia or in transit to the United States. If no approved treatment for the detected fruit fly appears in the PPQ Treatment Manual, importation of citrus from the affected district or districts is prohibited.

[61 FR 8207, Mar. 4, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 37920, June 25, 2003]

§ 319.56–2w Administrative instruction; conditions governing the entry of papayas from Central America and Brazil.

The Solo type of papaya may be imported into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands only under the following conditions:

(a) The papayas were grown and packed for shipment to the United States in one of the following locations:

(1) Brazil: State of Espirito Santo.

(2) Costa Rica: Provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, San Jose.

(3) El Salvador: Departments of La Libertad, La Paz, and San Vicente.

(4) Guatemala: Departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, and Suchitepéquez.

(5) Honduras: Departments of Comayagua, Cortés, and Santa Bárbara.

(6) Nicaragua: Departments of Carazo, Granada, Managua, Masaya, and Rivas.

(7) Panama: Provinces of Coclé, Herrera, and Los Santos; Districts of Aleanje, David, and Dolega in the Province of Chiriquí; and all areas in the Province of Panama that are west of the Panama Canal.

(b) Beginning at least 30 days before harvest began and continuing through the completion of harvest, all trees in the field where the papayas were grown were kept free of papayas that were $\frac{1}{2}$ or more ripe (more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shell surface yellow), and all culled and fallen fruits were buried, destroyed, or removed from the farm at least twice a week.

(c) The papayas were treated with a hot water treatment consisting of 20 minutes in water at 49 °C (120.2 °F).

(d) When packed, the papayas were less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ripe (the shell surface was no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ yellow, surrounded by light green), and appeared to be free of all injurious insect pests.

(e) The papayas were safeguarded from exposure to fruit flies from harvest to export, including being packaged so as to prevent access by fruit flies and other injurious insect pests. The package containing the papayas does not contain any other fruit, including papayas not qualified for importation into the United States.

(f) All cartons in which papayas are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in HI."

(g) All activities described in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section were carried out under the supervision and direction of plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture.

(h) Beginning at least 1 year before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, fruit fly traps were maintained in the field

where the papayas were grown. The traps were placed at a rate of 1 trap per hectare and were checked for fruit flies at least once weekly by plant health officials of the national Ministry of Agriculture. Fifty percent of the traps were of the McPhail type, and fifty percent of the traps were of the Jackson type. If the average Jackson trap catch was greater than 7 Medflies per trap per week, measures were taken to control the Medfly population in the production area. The national Ministry of Agriculture kept records of fruit fly finds for each trap, updated the records each time the traps were checked, and made the records available to APHIS inspectors upon request. The records were maintained for at least 1 year.

(i) If the average Jackson trap catch exceeds 14 Medflies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer Medflies per trap per week.

(j) In the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil, if the average McPhail trap catch was greater than 7 South American fruit flies (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) per trap per week, measures were taken to control the South American fruit fly population in the production area. If the average McPhail trap catch exceeds 14 South American fruit flies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer South American fruit flies per trap per week.

(k) All shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national Ministry of Agriculture stating that the papayas were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0128)

[63 FR 12396, Mar. 13, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 45160, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 319.56-2x Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables for which treatment is required.

(a) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States only if they have been treated